The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVII. No. 5555. 號四月五年一十八百八千一英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1881. 日七初月四年巳辛 Price, $24 per Annum.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL.*

LONDON:—F. Algar, 11 & 12, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E.C. George Street & Co., 30, *Cornhill*. Gordon & Gotch, *Ludgate Circus*, E.C. Bates Hendy & Co., 4, *Old Jewry*, E.C. Samuel Deacon & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street*.

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Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital Fully Paid-up.........£3,200,000.
Reserve Fund...........................£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

London, Bourbon, San Francisco, Marseilles, Bombay, Hongkong, Lyons, Calcutta, Hankow, Nantes, Shanghai, Foochow, Melbourne, and Sydney.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital.......................£1,500,000.

RATES of Interest Allowed on Deposits.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital,......5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund,.........1,800,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—A. McIver, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq. | F. B. Johnson, Esq.
H. de C. Forbes, Esq. | Wm. Reiners, Esq.
 | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong,......Thomas Jackson, Esq.

Manager.
Shanghai,.........Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

No Charge for Policy Fees.

A. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, March 12, 1881.

To Let.

TO LET.

"NULLAH SIDE," Pokfoolum Road, lately occupied by Mr J. M. Armstrong. And, No. 2, Old Bailey Street. Also, No. 3, Seymour Terrace.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

TO LET.

THE Second Floor of House, No. 4, Praya East (known as the "Blue Houses"); with Possession on the 1st of May.

Also,

GROUND FLOORS of HOUSES, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Praya East. Nos. 2 and 3, with immediate Possession; and No. 4, with Possession on the 1st of May.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1881. my13

TO LET.

ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

GODOWNS—TO LET.

Praya East and Wanchai Road.

For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, Wellington Street.

ROOMS in Club Chambers, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3B, Caine Road; Possession from 1st April.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts..................$16 per 1 doz. Case.
Pints.....................$17 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

NOW READY.

PRICE, $1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"
By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from Kelly & Walsh at Shanghai and Hongkong, at Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong, and at the *China Mail* Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

NOW READY.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the Recent Libel Case of

REGINA *v.* PITMAN,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the Case of

PITMAN *v.* KESWICK
AND OTHERS.

Price per Copy, - - - - 50 Cents.

Orders are now being booked.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

Ninth Volume of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 4.—Vol. IX.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Scraps from Chinese Mythology.
Transit Passes in the Province of Kwangtung.
Notes on the Corean Language.
The "Tai-hsi" King; or the Respiration of the Embryo.
The Ju Shêng Considered in Its Relation to the Remaining Tones.
The Interminable Question.
Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
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Chinese Mahometans at Mecca.
How Musk is Made.
Tales from Chinese History.
Chinese Proverbs.
Various Kinds of Chinese Ink.
The Curious Inscription at Macao.
The Aryan Origin of the Cambodians.
Bank Notes.
大紅紙.
"Tham."
Stone Lions.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, March 18, 1881.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, $1 each.

China Mail Office.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE Just RECEIVED
A. B. C. TELEGRAPH CODES.

A great Quantity of NOVELTIES, suitable for Presents, from Vienna, Paris and London.

Miss Bird's "Japan," 2 Vols.
Shock's "Steam Boilers."
"The Loyal Ronins," Japanese Illustrations.
"Year Book Facts for 1881."
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Froude's "Short Studies."
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Brewer's "Reader's Hand-book."
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VIENNA and PARIS FANS.
CHEAP NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.
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Keith Johnston's "Map of World," on roller.
New Engineering and Nautical Works.
A New STOCK of PURSES, CARD CASES, MONEY CASES, WRITING CASES, and Other LEATHER GOODS.
The New WHITEHALL STATIONERY.
Royal Ulster Linen NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

Hongkong, April 18, 1881.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS SAYLE & Co. respectfully beg to inform their Customers and the Public that they have REMOVED from their Old Premises "THE VICTORIA EXCHANGE" into the Building situated nearly opposite, between Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s and Messrs Linstead & Davis', and generally known as "The Crosby's Store." BUSINESS will be CONDUCTED in these Commodious PREMISES during the Re-building of the "Exchange," and every attention will be given to endeavour to secure continued Patronage.

Hongkong, April 30, 1881. my14

Intimations.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED at this Office up till Noon of SATURDAY, the 7th Proximo, for the REPAIR of the LIGHTER SLIP in the Naval Yard, according to Specification and Conditions, which may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

GEORGE COLES,
For Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, April 23, 1881. my7

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED in the Spanish Consulate (Bonham Road, Balls' Court, No. 1), up to the 11th Inst., at Noon, for the CONSTRUCTION of a STEAM ENGINE compound system, with BOILER, of about 70 Horses Effective Power, with a Surface Condenser.

For further Information about the space assigned to said Engine and other Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

Builders intending to Tender are requested to present plans, which in case of being not admitted will be returned to the owner.

A. MENCARINI,
Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881. my10

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of Six per cent. on Shareholders' Capital, Payable at the Office of the Secretaries on the 28th Instant, to Shareholders of Record on the 21st Instant.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

Shanghae, April 18, 1881. my23

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

Adjustment of Bonus for the Year 1880.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December 1880, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS Reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 1st June next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881. je2

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned, and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, the First-floor of the premises lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

Hongkong, December 7, 1880.

THE "FAR EAST."
The issues of 1878 Wanted.
Apply at this Office.
Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

Established 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000 "
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "
Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

Insurances.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Capital, Fully Subscribed,....$1,000,000.

Board of Directors.

Koh Moon Wah, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ban Hup, Esq. | Leong On, Esq.
K. Yin Kai, Esq. | Chong Peng, Esq.
Quan Hoi Chune, Esq.
Kwok Yin Kai, Esq., *Manager.*
Woo Lin Yuen, Esq., *Assist. & Secretary.*

THE Company grants Policies on MARINE RISK to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

Head Office,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, March 14, 1881. se14

LE CERCLE—TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME d'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

Capital Subscribed,...15,000,000 Francs.
Capital Paid-up,....... 3,750,000 "

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all ports of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1880. 27se81

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against *Fire* to the extent of $45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

Capital,—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Established 1880.

CAPITAL,..........................£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

Insurances.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—1, Royal Exchange Buildings, London.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881. 6ap82

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Capital (Fully Paid-up).........Tls. 420,000
Permanent Reserve...............Tls. 230,000
Special Reserve Fund...........Tls. 263,268

Total Capital and Accumulations, 8th April, 1880......Tls. 913,268

Directors.

F. B. Forbes, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. M. Boyd, Esq. | Wm. Meyerink, Esq.
J. H. Pinckvoss, Esq. | F. D. Hitch, Esq.

Head Office—Shanghai.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

London Branch:
Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., *Agent,*
68 and 69, Cornhill.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the Underwriting Business are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 1oc81

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. 27no81

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Position of the Company at the close of the last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

Capital Subscribed.............$1,000,000.00
Capital Paid-up...................$ 300,000.00
Reserve Fund.......................$ 425,000.00
Balance Undivided...............$ 70,278.43
Dividend Paid to Shareholders...............20 % per Annum.
Dividend Paid to ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS, 25 % on the amount of their Contributions.

THE Company grants Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are PAYABLE TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS WHETHER THEY ARE SHAREHOLDERS OR NOT.

B. GOLDSMITH,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 13, 1880.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter of *His Majesty King George The First,* A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH S. S. "*CICERO*," FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in Messrs Norton & Co.'s Godowns, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 6th of May will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 26, 1881. my6

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Company's Steamer *CITY OF PEKING*, from the above Ports, are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881. my10

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex *Anadyr.*

H S, 2980, - - - - - 1 case Colours, Order.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 2, 1881.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "*Diamante*," Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 5th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 2, 1881. my5

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI.

The Steamship "*Albay*," Capt. Lightwood, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th Inst., at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 2, 1881. my5

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI *VIA* AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW *and Ports on the* YANGTSZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship "*Menelaus*," Captain J. Nicol, will be despatched on or about the 7th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 28, 1881.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The British Steamer "*Vortigern*," Captain Alexander, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave this on or about the 7th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HING KEE & Co.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Co.'s Steamship "*Patroclus*," Captain M. R. White, will be despatched on or about the 9th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 28, 1881.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HONGKONG AND AUSTRALIA.

FOR PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargo and Passengers at through rates for ADELAIDE *and all* NEW ZEALAND PORTS.)

The Steamship "*Ocean*," Captain H. Webber, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 19th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, May 2, 1881. my19

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT.)

The Co.'s Steamship "*Cyclops*," Captain C. Butler, will be despatched on or about the 11th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "*Teucer*," Captain R. T. Power, will be despatched on or about the 11th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 28, 1881.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "*Peiho*," Commandt. Pasqualini, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 28, 1881.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "*Tanais*," Commandant Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 28, 1881.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 *L.*1.1. American Bark "*Hadyn Brown*," C. H. Havener, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 28, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 *L.*1.1. German Bark "*Marie*," Tomaschewsky, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Bark "*Jonathan Chase*," Castigan, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

FOR LONDON.

The *A* 1 British Bark "*Corea*," Irvin, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

FOR LONDON.

The 3/3 *L.*1.1. German Bark "*Hermann*," Oestermann, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, March 21, 1881.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

Published at the "China Mail" Office in time for the English Mail.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily *China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 52 cents.) $12 per annum (postage paid $12.50.)

Orders should be sent to Geo. Murray Bain, *China Mail* Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than noon of the day the English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily *China Mail.*

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

—:o:—

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL BLANKETS.
SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.
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TOBACCO SHAVES.
AMERICAN and CHUBB'S LOCKS.
HOUSE GONGS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
MOUSE TRAPS.
BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.
PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.
American AXES and HATCHETS.
LIFE BUOYS.
ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.
DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
GRIDIRONS.
FIRE GRATES.
American SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY
FOR LADIES AND OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
IN
Hongkong.

NEW BOOKS
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.
A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUCHNITZ'S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD WORKS, &c.

WORKS of REFERENCE.
ALMANACKS.
DIARIES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
WEBLEY AND SONS' London-made SPORTING GUNS.
BUSSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.
THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.
TABLE GLASSWARE.
EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
CAVITE,
FORTIN, and
MEYSIG
CIGARS, and
CHEROOTS.
All Specially Selected.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
GROCERIES.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALIZED CHERRIES.
FAHN'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.
STILTON CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.
Calcutta BEEF.
HUMPS.
ROUNDS.
BRISKETS, and
TONGUES.
California ROLL BUTTER.
APPLE BUTTER.
CLAM CHOWDER.
FISH CHOWDER.
Soused PIG'S FEET.
Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.
Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.
Gruyere CHEESE.
New York CREAM CHEESE.
CAVIARE.
Curried OYSTERS.
California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.
Cracked WHEAT.
HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
RICHARDSON AND ROBBIN'S Potted MEATS.
Lunch TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th day of May, 1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *OXUS*, Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 4th of May, 1881. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 2, 1881. my5

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship *ZAMBESI*, Captain A. SYMONS, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 12th May, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one week later than by the direct route viâ Galle.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Hongkong, May 2, 1881. my12

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA *VIA* KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. *KOKONOYE MARU*, Capt. DITHLESSEN, due here on or about the 9th Instant, will be despatched, as above on SATURDAY, the 14th May, at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 13th May.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin	Steerage.
To KOBE,........................	$ 60	$15
,, YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI,.	75	20
SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA,...	120	40
,, ,, KOBE,........	95	30

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, West Corner Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881. my14

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1881, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2 p.m., the 15th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 26, 1881. my16

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW *and Ports on the* YANGTSZE.)

The Steamship "*Glenlyon,*" Capt. R. A. DONALDSON, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 6th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 4, 1881. my6

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "*Stentor,*" Captain J. KIRKPATRICK, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1881. my6

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "*Thales,*" Captain POCOCK, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 7th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 4, 1881. my7

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenlyon* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. TO-DAY, the 4th May.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 11th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 4, 1881. my11

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of the SCRIP CERTIFICATES for TWO SHARES in the above Company, numbered respectively 880 and 992, the former registered in the name of CHAN SOON GHEE, and the latter in that of WOO LEAN TECK, both of Hongkong, are hereby notified that the said SHARES have been SOLD by the Court of Directors, in accordance with the Provisions of the Deed of Settlement, and the proceeds are held by the Company until satisfactory Proof is furnished of the right and title of any Claimant thereto.

Any Person or Persons claiming to be so entitled are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, on or before 31st May next.

HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Shanghae, April 30, 1881. my29

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

IN Accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICY-HOLDERS for the Twelve Months ending 31st December 1880, of TWENTY-TWO PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA Contributed, Payable at the OFFICE of the Undersigned, on and after the 16th Instant.

Policy-holders are requested to send in Particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1881. je4

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

WM. H. BESSE, American barque, Capt. B. C. Baker.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MINNIE CARVILL, British barque, Captain P. T. Clark.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

BOYNTON, British barque, Capt. Nason.—Vogel & Co.

TAUNTON, British ship, Capt. J. Harney.—Siemssen & Co.

H. A. LITCHFIELD, Amer. barque, Capt. J. Lanpher.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 4, *Oxus*, French steamer, 3770, Rapatel, Shanghai May 30, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

May 4, *Patroclus*, British steamer, 1650, White, Shanghai April 29, Rice and Cotton.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

May 4, *Carisbrooke*, British steamer, 960, H. Wharton, Amoy May 2, General.—BUN HIN CHAN.

May 4, *Glenlyon*, British steamer, 1373, R. A. Donaldson, London March 12, and Singapore April 28, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 4, *Conquest*, British steamer, 318, Thos. Hamlin, Haiphong May 1, and Hoihow 3, General.—SHUN HANG.

May 4, *Sorsogon*, Spanish steamer, 240, Rafael Lopez, Manila May 1, General.—VOGEL & Co.

May 4, *Seewo*, British steamer, 1058, E. Bendall, Singapore April 27, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 4, *Ningpo*, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Shanghai April 29, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 4, *Thales*, British steamer, 819, Pocock, Foochow April 30, Amoy May 2, and Swatow 3, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

May 4, *Stentor*, British steamer, 1304, J. Kirkpatrick, Shanghai April 26, and Amoy May 3, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

May 4, *Hecht*, for Takao.
4, *W. H. Besse*, for Portland (Oregon).
4, *Hotspur*, for Touron.
4, *Benledi*, for Canton.
4, *Patroclus*, for Whampoa.
4, H.M.S. *Midge*, for Amoy.

CLEARED.

Oxfordshire, for Saigon.
Greyhound, for Hoihow, etc.
Yotlung, for Touron.
Carisbrooke, for Singapore.
Cuba, for Whampao.
Kung-chi, for Hoihow, etc.
Quinta, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Oxus*, from Shanghai: for Hongkong, Mr P. M. Gray, Mrs Anderson, and 2 Chinese; for Saigon, Messrs Berthou, Baunier, Simon, Traon, Vauchel, Picault, Tailleur, and Le Long; for Singapore, Messrs E. Blanc, and G. Touache; for Naples, Mr Gazzolini; from Marseilles, Messrs F. E. Wright, F. Laidrich, W. Wells, William Wann, A. Anderson, and Miss Rosa Genolini.

Per *Stentor*, from Shanghai to London, Mrs Ortwin and 2 children, Mrs Davis and 2 children, 3 Misses Bielfeld, Mr Porter and 2 servants; from Amoy to London, Mr and Mrs Warren, 3 children and amah; Amoy to Hongkong, Mr Cass; and 600 Chinese for the Straits.

Per *Glenlyon*, from London, etc., Captain A. Hunter, and 140 Chinese.

Per *Thales*, from Coast Ports, Mr and Mrs Beazeley, Messrs Woodruff and Schjoth, and 112 Chinese (deck).

Per *Patroclus*, from Shanghai, 12 Chinese.

Per *Carisbrooke*, from Amoy, 651 Chinese.

Per *Conquest*, from Haiphong, etc., 49 Chinese.

Per *Seewo*, from Singapore, 79 Deck.

Per *Ningpo*, from Shanghai, 1 European deck, and 27 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *W. H. Besse*, for Portland (Oregon), 390 Chinese.

Per *Hotspur*, for Touron, 6 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Oxfordshire*, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.

Per *Greyhound*, for Hoihow, etc., 100 Chinese.

Per *Yottung*, for Touron, 100 Chinese.

Per *Carisbrooke*, for Singapore, 636 Chinese.

Per *Kang-chi*, for Hoihow, etc., 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The French steamer *Oxus* reports: Dense fog all the voyage down. Anchored for 12 hours off Fisherman's Group.

The British steamer *Patroclus* reports: Light winds from S. to S.E.; very thick fogs and overcast weather throughout.

The British steamer *Conquest* reports: Left Haiphong May 1st at 6 a.m.; anchored off Point Doson to wait for water on the bar; weighed at 11.30; arrived in Hoihow on 2nd at noon. From Haiphong to Hoihow light southerly and easterly winds and very heavy swell from southward. Left Hoihow at 5 a.m. on 3rd. Arrived in Hongkong on the 4th. From Hoihow light easterly winds and fine weather. In latter port, French surveying vessel *Parseval*, and strs. *Hainan* and *Ping-on* bound West.

The British steamer *Seewo* reports: Light E.S.E. winds, calms, and fine weather all the way.

The British steamer *Ningpo* reports: Strong southerly gale and thick weather till Sunday morning; having had to anchor in the Christmas Channel till noon. Had variable winds and thick foggy weather to the Lammocks, thence to port light variable winds and fine weather. Lowest reading of barometer 29.86.

The British steamer *Thales* reports: Left Foochow on 30th April, Amoy 2nd May, and Swatow 3rd; and experienced light southerly winds, and thick foggy weather between Foochow and Swatow; thence to port southerly winds and fine clear weather. In Foochow: S. S. *Appin*, and *Kwangtung*. In Amoy: S. S. *Stentor*, *Tamsui*, *Carisbrooke*, and *Wm. Mackinnon*. In Swatow: S. S. *Flintshire*, *Hoihow*, and *Sigatow*. S. S. *Lorne* stranded at entrance to Swatow on the Rocks outside Sugar Loaf Pass.

The British steamer *Glenlyon* reports: Left London March 12th, had moderate S.E. winds with hazy weather in the English Channel; moderate and fresh N.N.W. gale, attended with a heavy cross sea, to Cape Finisterre; thence had fine weather until reaching lat. 36° N., long. 7° W., when heavy E.S.E. gales set in, causing a very heavy sea; vessel labouring heavily and shipping immense quantities of water overall. March 18th at 7.25 p.m. passed Gibraltar, gale increasing and blowing with hurricane violence, tremendous sea running, causing vessel to labour heavily; seas sweeping the decks fore and aft, breaking engine room and saloon skylights, bursting in the fore hatch, and starting the funnel casing on both sides, large quantities of water getting below; port life boat washed away and two boats on the starboard side considerably damaged; everything movable washed off the deck.—March 19th at 9.50 a.m. being then about 25 miles East from Gibraltar, gale and sea still continuing with unabated violence, several of the crew being then injured, and all endeavours made to secure skylights, hatches, etc. being unsuccessful, availed the first opportunity of running ship before the gale for Gibraltar, seas till sweeping the decks fore and aft; arriving there 12.40 p.m. 19th March.—On Sunday, the 27th at 5.30 p.m., having effected temporary repairs, weighed anchor and proceeded on the voyage, reaching Port Said at 7 a.m. on 4th April. Left Suez at 1 p.m. on 6th, and arrived at Singapore at 8 a.m. on 27th April, having experienced fine weather throughout the passage. Left Singapore at 3 p.m. on 28th, had calms and light N.E. breeze, with fine weather, to lat. 14° N., long. 112° E.; thence to port light South and S.E. winds, with fine weather.

The British steamer *Stentor* reports: Left Amoy on 3rd; fine clear weather.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.—
Per *Diamante*, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per *Carisbrooke*, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 5th inst.

For AMOY, TAIWANFOO, AND TAMSUI.—
Per *Albay*, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *Glenlyon*, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, the 6th inst.

For STRAITS AND LONDON.—
Per *Stentor*, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday, the 6th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per *Pernambuco*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 7th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Oxus* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *viâ Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (viâ Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For BANGKOK.—
Per *Danube*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 9th inst.

For KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—
Per *Kokonoye Maru*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 13th inst.

For NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.—
Per *Malacca*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 13th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet *Zambesi* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *viâ Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to Mauritius.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—

The United States Mail Packet *City of Peking*, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th May, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, etc., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters *for Union Countries* may be posted on board the Packet *with Late Fee of* 10 *cents extra Postage* until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies or Paraguay, cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, April 26, 1881. my16

HOURS OF CLOSING
THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:—

Day before departure (or Saturday if the departure be on Monday),—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the NIGHT BOX, which is always open out of Office hours.

Day of departure,—

7 A.M.—Post Office opens.
10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M.—When the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted *on board the packet* with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE,
AT HONGKONG.

Left.	*Name.*	*From.*
Sept.		
3,	Wylo,	London
15,	Lizzie Bell,	Antwerp
Oct.		
15,	Xenia,	London
Nov.		
7,	J. W. Marr,	Cardiff
19,	Christine,	Cardiff
19,	Senator,	Cardiff
20,	Westerguard,	Hamburg
Dec.		
2,	Therese,	Doner
3,	Laurens,	Hamburg
8,	Laura,	Hamburg
Jan.		
1,	Lucy A. Nickels,	Penarth
6,	Rockhurst,	Penarth
6,	Minerva,	Cardiff
7,	Clarissa B. Carver,	New York
13,	Highlander,	New York
13,	H. H. McGilvery,	Penarth
15,	Hilda Maria,	Swansea
15,	Antares (s.)	Cardiff
17,	Creswell,	Liverpool
31,	Huguenot,	Cardiff
Feb.		
1,	Melusine,	Cardiff
2,	P. G. Carvill,	Penarth
5,	Chusan,	London
6,	Freeman,	Liverpool
11,	Bertha,	Penarth
14,	C. F. Sargent,	Cardiff
15,	Invincible,	L'pool v. Cardiff
16,	Wilna,	Cardiff
17,	Sir John Lawrence	Falmouth
21,	Astoria,	Cardiff
March.		
3,	India,	London
8,	Hermes,	Cardiff
10,	Kamtchatka (s.)	London
11,	Elwell,	Cardiff
11,	Wycliffe (s.)	Antwerp
11,	Abbie Carver,	New York
11,	Star of China,	Falmouth
12,	Menelaus (s.)	Liverpool
12,	North American,	Liverpool
17,	Nearchus,	Cardiff
19,	Venice (s.)	Newcastle
19,	Escambia (s.)	London
21,	Anchises (s.)	Liverpool
22,	Cyclops (s.)	London

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal

Euphrates. Radnorshire.
Jason.

Sailing Vessels.

Laurel. John C. Munro.
Clara. Sumatra.

At Liverpool.

Glaucus (s.) Hector (s.)
Glenfinlas. Nestor (s.)

At Glasgow.

Glenavon (s.)

At Greenock.

Daniel Barnes.

At Cardiff.

Don Quixote. India
Landseer.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, May 6:—
Noon.—*Glenlyon* leaves for Shanghai.
4 p.m.—*Stentor* leaves for London.
Goods per *Cicero* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, May 7:—
Noon.—*Thales* leaves for Coast Ports.
Noon.—Tenders for Repair of Lighter Slip received by Naval Storekeeper.

WEDNESDAY, May 11:—
Noon.—Tenders for construction of Steam Engine received in Spanish Consulate.
Goods per *Glenlyon* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, May 12:—
4 p.m.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

SATURDAY, May 14:—
Daylight.—Mitsu Bishi Mail leaves for Yokohama, &c.

MONDAY, May 16:—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, May 19:—
4 p.m.—*Ocean* leaves for Port Darwin, Thursday Island, &c.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
4 p.m.—*Diamante* leaves for Manila.
5 p.m.—*Albay* leaves for Amoy, &c.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.
☞ *The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.*
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any other persons who may desire to consult the files of local, China, Japan, American, English, Indian or Australian newspapers, are invited to call at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies, from these countries, are now filed for reference.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 27th April, the Wife of WM. GOODFELLOW, Shanghai Gas Company, of a Daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 29th April, the Wife of EDWARD BELBIN, I.M. Customs, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 6th April, suddenly, at the island of Sado, near Niigata, Captain W. BONTKES, aged 52 years, of the M. B. Co.'s ship *Kagoshima Maru*.

On the 7th April, at Nagasaki, Mr HENRY GLOSE, aged 41 years, formerly of the M. B. S. S. Co.

On the steamer *Tunsin*, on the 26th April, RALPH H., infant son of Rev. J. R. Goddard, of Ningpo, aged 4 months and 11 days.

At Shanghai, on the 27th April, ARTHUR GRAEME, third son of John G. and Clara R. Purdon.—Aged 4 years and 3 months.

At Shanghai, on the 29th April, FANNIE ROGER, youngest child of John G. and Clara R. Purdon.—Aged one year and three months.

☞ *The publication of this issue commenced at 8.40 p.m.*

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1881.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

LEADERSHIP OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

LONDON, April 30.

The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that Sir S. Northcote is to succeed to the leadership of the Conservative party.

MAY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AFFIRM?

LONDON, April 30.

Labouchere has announced that a Bill will be introduced giving members the option of taking the oath or making an affirmation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Tea steamers are now mustering in force for the incoming season. The *Glenlyon* arrived to-day, the *Glenfalloch* is expected on Saturday; while the *Afghan* and *Gleneagles* are in port, and the *Glenfruin* is at Whampoa. The *Glenfinlas* left Suez for Hongkong on the 23rd ulto., and the *Glenearn* left London on her outward trip on the 24th ulto. In the Shanghai *Mercury* we find it stated that the steamers *Glencoe*, *Glenfruin*, *Glenorchy*, *Loudoun Castle*, *Radnorshire*, *Norfolk*, *Sikh*, *Afghan*, *Triumph*, (a new steamer to Messrs Siemssen & Co.'s consignment), *Lydia*, *Feronia* and *Cairnsmuir* are going to Hankow to load for London. The *Bengloe* and *Malabar* may also be considered as probable competitors. The *Russia* and *Petersburg* are going to load for Russia. Owing to the anticipated lateness of the season, however, full details are not yet obtainable.

A TELEGRAM in the Indian papers seems to indicate that the barbarous policy of the Russian Nihilists is likely to find imitators. Gladstone is supposed to be in danger. We have also observed that the great monied men in the States—Jay Gould and Vanderbilt—are mentioned as candidates for assassination, autocrats of the Bourse and the labour market being the martyr roles in their case. There is a large mixture of folly in this assassination scare. Here is the telegram:—

London, April 12.—The American Fenians have condemned Gladstone to death, and are planning to carry the threat into execution; precautions against attacks are being taken at Hawarden castle, where the Premier is now staying during recess.

IT seems that a movement has been set on foot in Shanghai to claim admission to the Public Garden there for all Chinese. Several Chinese appear to have addressed the Secretary of the Municipal Council on the subject, and the following is the reply given to that letter, by Mr R. F. Thorburn, the Secretary:—

"Shanghai, 20th April, 1881.

"Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 5th instant, asking what is the rule in regard to the admission of Chinese to the Public Garden.

"In reply I am directed to say that as the garden is of limited size it is obvious that all Chinese cannot be admitted, but the Police are authorised to admit all respectable and well-dressed Chinamen, and if any have been excluded, it has been a mistake on the part of the constable at the gate, which the Council regrets."

SHANGHAI RACE MEETING.
Third Day.

Grand Stand Stakes,..........	*Wild Dash.*
Great Northern Plate, ...	*Second Violin.*
Ladies' Purse,..................	*Earl Harold.*
Chau-Shang-Kiuk Cup,......	*Wild Dash.*
Kiang-su Plate, ...	*Tajmahal.*
Consolation Cup, ...	*Strathaird.*
Champion Sweepstakes......	*Prejudice.*

THE *N. C. D. News* of 25th has the follow ing extract from a private letter from Amoy "From what little I can gather about th collision between the *Lapwing* and th *Hochung*, it seems that the gunboat struc the steamer on the starboard side, her ster entering two compartments, the engin room and the next one aft. The bilg injection was put on, but without succes the *Hochung* going down about three-quar ters of an hour after the collision. I he that four boats were lowered and that eac conveyed about twenty-five passengers t the *Lapwing*."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Hankow says with reference to certain bogus foreig hongs at that port:—The action of H.B.M. Consul in shutting up certain hongs i Hankow last summer caused considerabl comment in some of the newspapers i Shanghai. Whether or not he was justifie in the action he took is not within my pr vince to discuss. But it is well-known th more than one of the said hongs were co ducted solely in the interests of Chines and the foreigners simply received monthl wages for signing blank forms to be fill in by the Chinese clerk who writes Englis and knew nothing whatever of the amou of business done under their signature That this sort of thing is contrary to t letter and spirit of the treaty no one w for a moment doubt. There is now establishment here of very recent orig carried on by a number of Chinese (rumo says eight), who have clubbed together a subscribed funds to open a foreign hon They first formed a company, and rais about eight hundred taels, and rented house before they made any arrangemen about getting a foreigner to give them h name. They then applied to two differe foreigners and explained the whole of th programme, and the amount of busine they would be able to do, but were refus by them both. This matter is a topic general tea-shop gossip, and is strong commented on by the Chinese, who are opinion that a foreign hong is a convenien that any man can avail himself of, if he h money enough to pay three months' re and can find an accommodating foreig to lend him his name. For the respe ability of all foreigners it is to be hop that H.B.M.'s Consul will give these cel tials his attention.—*Shanghai Courier.*

INQUEST.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN ABERDEEN DOCKS.

An Inquest was held at the Governme Civil Hospital at 3.30 this afternoon, befo the Acting Coroner, G. S. Northcote, Es and a jury consisting of Messrs Lill Wong Pat and C. C. Corveth, upon body of a Chinese male adult named Ch Apo.

Dr Marques, Assistant Superintendent the Government Civil Hospital, gave e dence to the effect that the body brought to the Hospital at 4 o'clock l evening. It was that of a Chinaman ab 25 years of age. The body was quite co There was a wound about three inches lo on the left side of his head, but there w no other marks on the body. Witn opened the skull this morning, and co not detect any fracture, but the brain congested, and from the appearance of body and the report of the Police, witn believed death was caused by drowni while in an unconscious state, from the fects of a blow on the head caused by str ing some hard and sharp corner.

Ai Un Sing, a coolie employed in Aberdeen Docks, stated that yesterd morning at about 11.30, he was worki with deceased, Chun Apo, in Aberdeen Do Deceased was with the witness and anot coolie engaged laying a plank between casson and the wall of the Dock, and wh just at the edge lost his balance and into the water. Witness tried to get ceased out with a hook, and called for sistance, but it was some time before th succeeded in finding him, and when he got out he was found to be quite dead. ceased struck his head against the sto wall of the dock when he fell; he came the top once, but was too far off to reached. The side of the dock was slopi and deceased fell about six feet bef touching the water. The witness could swim.

The Jury returned a verdict of "acciden death."

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Tonnochy, Act Police Magistrate.)

Wednesday, May 4th.

LARCENY ON BOARD SHIP.

Wong Ashang, 28, coolie, was char with stealing a piece of sandal wood, va about $3, on board the British bar *Ribaton* on the 3rd inst.

Evidence was given by the second m of the vessel to the effect that the def dant was one of the coolies engaged charging a cargo of sandal wood. At ab 12.30 p.m. yesterday witness saw the soner take a piece of sandal wood from main deck and throw it into the lig alongside. He then got into the lig and put the piece of wood into a sam which was employed in preparing food the coolies. Defendant was sentenced be imprisoned for two months with labour.

(Before the Hon. Ng Choy).

THE CHARGE AGAINST THOS. IDE BOWLE FIRST AND SECOND PRISONERS COMMITTED.

Thos. Ide Bowler, described as a bro and a girl of 16 years of age, named in charge sheet as "Jessie, a single wom were charged, with unlawfully detai a girl named Lau Asu on the 29th, contravention of the 48th and 49th Sec of Ordinance 4 of 1865, which are qu underneath. Man Aluk, a coolie, charged with aiding and abetting a mi meanour.

Mr J. J. Francis appeared for the pr cution; Mr W. Wotton (of Messrs Bre and Wotton) appeared for the defence.

Mr Francis said that he proposed, his Worship's permission, to charge prisoner under sections 48 and 49 of Or ance 4 of 1865. Section 48 set forth "Whosoever shall, by force, take aw detain against her will any woman of age, with intent to marry or carnally her, or to cause her to be married or nally known by any other person, sha guilty of felony, and, being convicted th of, shall be liable, at the discretion of Court, to be kept in penal servitude for term not exceeding fourteen years and less than three years,—or to be impris

for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour." Clause 49 was as follows:—"Whosoever shall unlawfully take or cause to be taken any unmarried girl, being under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession and against the will of her father and mother, or of any other person having the lawful care or charge of her, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour." He did not think that there would be, in face of the evidence he would lay before the Court, any doubt as to the fact that the defendant detained the girl, the complainant, by force and against her will; that she was detained by the first and second prisoner, certainly. His Worship would see the difference between the two charges. The main point of difference was the intent with which the thing was done. The 49th section only applied to girls under 16 years of age—the girl on whose information this case was brought was, he believed, under 16 years of age—who were taken and detained out of the custody of those in lawful custody of them. So far as the prisoners were concerned, the master and mistress of this girl were the persons having the lawful care and custody of her, and out of that care and custody she was taken and detained from 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning till some time between 6 and 7 o'clock at night. There was no question under this charge of intent or the will of the girl. In the one charge, the question of intent came in, and it would be a question of evidence whether the intent alleged could be proved. The case was one with which the Magistrate could not deal with here; it was one that would have to be committed to the Supreme Court for trial. He purposed to put before the Court the fullest evidence as to how this case cropped up, and in what form it first came before the police and those prosecuting. He would now call the witnesses for the prosecution.

All witnesses were ordered out of Court.

James Cradock, Inspector of Police:—I was on duty on April 29th, in the charge Room, Central Station. At 6.20 I first heard something of this matter. Mr Bowler came to the Station at that hour and reported to me that a girl giving her name as Asu had taken refuge in his house, that she had been ill-treated by her mistress who had purchased her some time back for the sum of $80 in the Tung-koon district. He said the girl had come to his house at 9 o'clock that morning. He said she had been out during the day and so had not reported the matter earlier. He said she belonged to and had been living with some people nearly opposite to his house. In consequence of this report I sent an European Constable, Smith, 87, and a Chinese lukong, Yu Yong Chong, 135, with Mr Bowler. They came back at 7 o'clock; they, Mr Bowler and the girl and third prisoner I now see in Court (Lau Asu), came back. I was still on duty. I read the statement Bowler had made on the previous occasion, which was interpreted to the girl by the Police Interpreter Tam Ali. I understand Chinese fairly. I believed it was correctly interpreted. The Interpreter asked the girl if that was true; this was in Bowler's presence. She said it was true. The girl seemed timid. In consequence of what she admitted, that she had been purchased, I sent down with the girl to the house, to get the woman. I said to Bowler as much as this,—that this occurring so soon after the other case laid him open to suspicion. I said I would see the girl looked after until I found her mistress. The same European Constable and Chinese Lukong went with the girl to the house where she had been living. When the girl came back I put her in the witness' room. The woman I had sent for could not be found; it appeared she had gone to her husband's shop. The girl was crying in the witnesses' room. I told the Interpreter to ask her what was the matter. She said that what she had stated before was untrue. She then made a statement to me. I detained her in consequence of that and brought her before the Magistrate, Mr Tonnochy. She then laid an information which is now in Court. In consequence of that information warrants were issued for the apprehension of the prisoner. First prisoner lives in Wellington Street, the house adjoining and to the Eastward of No. 5, Police Station. The house extends from Wellington Street to Queen's Road. The first floor in Queen's Road is on a level with the road in Wellington Street. He occupies two floors, what would be in Queen's Road the first and second floors. The sole entrance to his part of the house is by Wellington Street. Complainant, the girl, had been living in No. 110, nearly opposite Mr Bowler's door, a little more to the East. The master of the girl keeps a rice shop in Bonham Strand West; his family reside on the second floor of No. 110.

Cross-examined by Mr Wotton:—I don't exactly remember the name the girl gave. I have written the name Mr Bowler gave in the book. I gave no instructions not to speak to the girl on the way to the house.

His Worship not having taken a note of this statement, Mr Wotton asked him to do so, and

Mr Francis expressed a wish that everything said be taken down, though this would be only a preliminary examination, as His Worship had not power to deal with the case summarily.

His Worship held that he had the power, if he made up his mind to do so; to discharge the case.

Cross examination continued:—Tam Ali is a reliable interpreter, employed at the Police Station. I read Mr Bowler's report to the girl in portions, and it was deliberately and carefully interpreted to her. I can't say whether she understood it or not. She having verified the statement, I came to the conclusion that she understood what was in the statement. The girl appeared to be frightened. It struck me, from her demeanour that she felt herself in a peculiar situation. She was more than ordinarily timid. She was rather fidgetty. I then believed that what she said in confirming Bowler's statement was true; I had no other alternative. It was about 8 o'clock when I put her in the witness' room. She remained there till the next morning. The witness' room has a barred window looking out on to the yard. Those inside can close or open the windows. It is not difficult for any one standing in the yard to speak to any one in the witness' room; but it would be difficult for any person to pass the sentry at the entrance. I cannot swear of my own knowledge that nobody communicated with this girl, while she was in the witness' room. I don't think it likely, however. The girl was crying and shaking the door apparently to attract attention. When I asked her what was the matter, she said she wanted to go back to her mistress. I did not make any inspection of Mr Bowler's house, nor give directions to have one made, but I have been inside the house. There is no verandah to Mr Bowler's house. It would not be difficult for any one inside the house to open the windows in Wellington Street. There are two windows on the Wellington Street side. The height of the windows is about 10 or 11 feet from the ground. This is within a fixed beat. The night beat is set at 10 o'clock. I asked the girl some questions at Mr Bowler's request. I asked her why she went to his house. She said she was ill-treated, and verified Mr Bowler's report. This was all I knew about the case before the information was laid.

By Mr Francis:—What has been called a yard is really a passage to the cells; it is to be got at only through the charge-room or the wicket or by the stair from here. It is not open to the public. There is generally a lukong on guard at the gate, without passing whom no one could enter this passage. There is one large room on the ground floor of Mr Bowler's house, but no window on that floor opening on Wellington Street, the two windows in that street belong to the bath-room and a small chow-chow room.

By the Magistrate: The girl seemed fidgetty both when first prisoner was present and after he was gone.

P.C. J. Smith No. 87 examined:—I know nothing of Chinese. I was sent to Mr Bowler's house with Mr Bowler and lukong No. 155 on the evening of the 29th April, at about 1 o'clock. I went into the house, and found a Chinese in a room on the first floor. Mr Bowler entered with us. The room we went into was furnished as a sitting-room. The ouside door was shut and was opened by a coolie or the girl. Mr Bowler spoke to the girl, and I told the lukong to ask her where she came from. She said she was purchased in Tungkoong and had been brought to the Colony. I told the lukong to ask her who brought her to Mr Bowler's house, and she said that she came to the house herself. The third prisoner could have heard what was said; he was standing in the lobby. The second prisoner was in the room. Complainant said that she came to Mr Bowler's house because she had been badly used by her mistress and had run away. I then asked Mr Bowler how it was that the girl had come to his house, and he said that she had been to his house on several occasions before. On telling her she would have to come to the Police Station she said she would rather stop where she was. On being brought out into the street she seemed scared, and she said, in reply to a question, that her mistress lived somewhere, the name of which I forgot. Mr Bowler said she lived on the opposite side of the street, and she kept looking in that direction. She then went with us to the Station. In the house, before leaving, Mr Bowler and the second prisoner both spoke to the girl in Chinese; the girl did not look distressed in any way when in the house. I went with the girl and a lukong to the house where the girl said she lived, in the evening. On the ground floor was a sly brothel, but the girl took us up-stairs into what seemed to be a respectable Chinese house. There was a woman there and there was some conversation between her and the girl. I asked some questions through the lukong. Before we left the house some men came in.

Cross-examined:—The girl was not crying when we went into the house, but seemed very frightened at the Police, and we had to persuade her for about 10 minutes. She wished to stop at the house. The men who came to the girl's mistress' house while we were there were Chinese; one of them seemed to be the master of the house.

P. C. 135, Yu Yan Chong deposed:—I remember going on the evening of the 29th ult. in company with P. C. 87 to the first prisoner's house in Wellington Street. A Chinaman opened the door and we went into a room on the first flat, where we saw a Chinese girl who appeared to be very frightened. The second prisoner was also in the room. I say she was frightened because she put her hands before her face and hung back. First prisoner said to her, "You need not be afraid, keep up your courage; these two men are constables." By direction of P. C. 87 I asked her how she came to be there. She said "Nothing; only to sit down"; asked where she wanted to go she said, "To go back to my mistress." Then Mr Bowler began to ask the girl questions in Chinese. He said "You need not be afraid. These two constables will take you to the Police Station to see the Magistrate." The girl, said "I won't go." First prisoner said, "You can stay here, or if you like you can go to the Station. If you go back to your mistress we (or the constable) will arrest your mistress. We will take out warrants for her arrest." The girl said nothing about having been beaten by any one. Mr Bowler said something about her having been beaten. Then Mr Bowler called Aluk (3rd prisoner) and asked him to hear what he was to say. He then said to the girl,—"Hereafter you must not put me in trouble. You will be a witness by and by." First prisoner said,—"Lukong, you understand?" I did not hear anything said by any one about the girl having been beaten. The girl did not say that she had been beaten. I asked the girl by P. C. 87's order why she had come to this house. She said "only to sit down." She never said that she had been beaten by her mistress. I never told this Constable (87) that the girl said she had been beaten. The girl never said she had run away from her mistress, or anything about her home or her house. Asked where her house was, she said it was just opposite. She wanted to go back to her mistress, but No. 87 told her to come up to the Station first and see the Inspector. I know some English, not difficult English. I did not hear anything said by Bowler to the Constable about the girl having been beaten by her mistress. As much as I could put in English I told P. C. No. 87. I went afterwards with the Constable to the house pointed out by the witness. Saw three females, a servant girl, an old woman and a young woman. A few words were spoken. I prevented them saying more. No one communicated with the girl on her way to the house.

Cross-examined:—I don't speak much English. I have been a policeman 3½ years. I was a boy in the police chop before. I was there 3 years 7 months, I learned English in the Police School, an hour a day. I was not only present at the house as lukong, but I interpreted as well. P. C. 87 asked me to ask the girl where she came from, she said "From Tung-Koon,—come with mistress." She did not say she had been purchased. It would be false if anybody said that she then said she had been purchased. She did not say in the house that she had been brought to Hongkong by a woman. I told the constable the exact words the girl said,—"mistress brought." The Constable asked me to ask the girl why she went to Bowler's house. I asked her. She said,—"Nothing, to sit down." She did not say she had been ill-treated by her mistress and had ran away. I did not tell the P. C. 87 that the girl had said that she had been ill-treated and had run away. The girl said "I will stop here. I will not go to the station." She did not say she had been in that house before. She was not crying. She did not look as if she had been crying. She did not say she had been ill-treated by her mistress or any one else. During the whole time of our conversation the girl said nothing about her mistress save that she had been brought here. I account for P. C. 87 saying that I told him the girl was beaten by the fact that he may have mixed up what I told him with what Mr Bowler told him. I believe I heard Bowler tell him that the girl had said she was beaten by her mistress. While I was talking to the girl Bowler was telling the Constable something. Mr Bowler said to me, "Take care, you are Interpreter." I said,—"I am not, I am a lukong." The girl was more frightened inside the house than outside. She looked, when she came out, towards her house. Bowler spoke to me both in Chinese and English.

Re-examined:—I made a rough memoranda of the conversation I had with the girl. I put down all that was important. I wrote it out immediately on coming up to the Station. I made a neat and clean copy of that; the original I have not got. Bowler spoke to the Constable about beating. He said "This is the girl that was beaten by her mistress." The girl, in reply to a question from me, said she came from Tung-Koon. Bowler interrupted and said "Yes, that is the girl from Tung-Koon; she was bought for $80." The second prisoner said, "What are you afraid of? Such a big girl. You need not be afraid."

To the Court:—I was very careful in what I said, and in noting what she said. As a constable I know I may be called on to give evidence of such statements. I heard first prisoner say to the girl Lau Asu, "You will be a witness by-and-bye." I thought I would have to be a witness too, and so wrote down what was said. First witness also said "Interpreter, better take care."

Tam Ali, interpreter in the charge-room on the evening of the 29th April, gave evidence as to what passed on the first and second time when Bowler was there:—Interpreted Bowler's statement to the girl now in Court, Lau Asu. She said nothing at first. In answer to questions put through me by the Inspector, she said she was brought to Hongkong by a woman; the name she did not give; that her mistress did not beat her. I told all this to the Inspector. Bowler said to the Inspector "You had better ask her was she ill-treated by her mistress." I put that question and the girl gave no answer. Asked in the same way,—"Were you sold to somebody at the price of $80?" She said "I was sold by my mother to a certain woman who brought me to Hongkong to act as a servant because my mother was poor." Bowler asked me to tell the girl,—"You are free in Hongkong." The Inspector also said,—"You are free in Hongkong. No one can harm you here or do anything to you, not even hurt a hair of your head." She said nothing in reply to my reading of Bowler's statement. She never said to me anything like that it was true. I never could have said to the Inspector that she said anything of the kind. The Inspector asked her if she wanted to charge her mistress. She said,—"No, no. You oughtn't to do so." The Inspector said,—"Send her down to point out her mistress." She at first, refused to—go. She was sent off with a constable and a lukong. They came back later. At 9.15, she was calling out. She said she thought there was a foreigner in the room. She was brought into the charge-room and made a statement which I took down in Chinese and translated; I have that paper now. I have had nothing to do with the case since.

There was some difficulty in getting an answer from this witness to long-winded questions in English; and Mr Wotton told him he was not worth a rap as an Interpreter if he understood English so little and was so stupid.

Captain Deane, addressing the Court, said he wished to remove a great misapprehension that seemed to exist as to the position of these men. They were not Interpreters, they were merely Sergeant Interpreters. There was a very great distinction between the two branches of the service.

Mr Francis said it was a farce to have such men connected with the administration in any shape or form. If the man was an Interpreter at all, he should be a competent Interpreter.

Captain Deane said what Mr Francis suggested might or might not be. This man was not an Interpreter.

Mr Francis said whatever kind or class of an interpreter the witness was, the sole question was did he or did he not understand English.

Captain Deane said the question was to what extent did he understand English.

Mr Wotton, addressing the Court, said he was ready to listen to anything that came from the Court, but he was not to be ruled by the Superintendent of Police in a trial which was before one Magistrate. The man was not worth a rush if he was not able to answer a few plain questions in English.

The Magistrate said he must take care that the witness was not bullied.

Mr Wotton said he had not bullied the witness.

The Magistrate said he thought the witness might be examined in his own language.

Mr Wotton said the witness was here as an Interpreter.

Capt. Deane said distinctly he was not. He was a Sergeant Interpreter. That was the point he had endeavoured to explain.

Mr Wotton did not know whether Capt. Deane was giving evidence or what. But he objected to the case being tried before any other or any more than the Magistrate properly on the Bench.

Capt. Deane said he made the statement he had done as a Justice of the Peace of this Colony and for the information of the Court. He had every right to address the Magistrate.

Mr Francis said the witness's evidence as given here was unintelligible. He was an incompetent interpreter apparently, and what he said as to the conversation he was called to speak to was therefore useless.

Cross-examined:—The girl said she had not been beaten. When Bowler's report was translated and she was asked if it was true, she said nothing; she shook her head.

Re-examined:—I understood her shaking her head that she meant to say that it was untrue; it meant "No such thing." I did not tell Mr Cradock that she said it was true. I acted as Interpreter in the evening at 9 o'clock. I took down her statement. I have that paper now.

Mr Francis: See that you keep it.

Witness: I made an English translation, now shown me.

Court adjourned for tiffin.

Witness, Tam Ali, the sergeant interpreter, before giving his evidence in the forenoon, was sworn as a Christian, but it being found afterwards that he was not a Christian, it was considered necessary to declare him and read over his evidence previously given, and obtain his assent to it.

Yip Ah Yu, declared, deposed:—I live with my son and his wife, at 112, Wellington Street, on the first floor. My son Yeung Ah Chun is a ship chandler, and he lives on the floor above mine in the same house. I know the girl was living with the Li family in the same house as my son. On the morning of the 29th April, about 9 o'clock, the mistress of the girl asked me if I knew where the girl Quai-fa was gone, and I made enquiries from the neighbouring houses about her. About two o'clock, I went to a European's house opposite; the first prisoner is the owner of the house, and the second prisoner opened the door. I said,—"Mistress, have you got a girl who came to your house by mistake?" She said "No." I did not see the first defendant in the house. The Li family have resided in Wellington Street within a month of the time I have been there, nearly a year. I never heard of the girl running away before. I was first told that the girl was missing at about 9 o'clock. I got no information from anyone as to where the girl had gone.

Wong Asse, declared, deposed:—I am a married woman, my husband's name is Li Akap I have always lived in Hongkong. I have one small servant called Kwai Fah; my aunt told me to use her as a servant. The girl (complainant) was called Asu; she had been living with me since last year, when I went home; she belongs to my husband's first wife. On the 29th April the girl was sent out at about 8 o'clock, and did not return all that day. I did not know where she had gone. She should have been back before 9 o'clock. When she did not come to her meal I asked a woman on the floor below to go out and make some enquiries. I thought she had gone to see some of my relations. I do not know the first prisoner, have not seen him before; have seen the second prisoner in the house opposite my own. I have never seen the third prisoner. I always have treated the girl Asu well; she never ran away before.

Cross-examined:—The girl Asu has no father, he died last year, her mother was living at her native place. The girl was not sold by her mother. Her mother was not well-to-do, she had no money.

By the Magistrate:—Asu's mother was poor and so gave the girl to my husband's first wife to rear.

Lau Asu:—I am over 16 years of age. I am also called Kwai Fah (Rose-bud). My master is called Li Akum. My mistress is the last witness. I have been in Hongkong since the sixth moon last year. Previously I lived at my native place with her and another mistress. On the 29th April I was sent out by my mistress to buy things; I did not go to the market and get the things. I was passing the door of the first and second prisoners. I went into their house. I had never been in the house before. Of that I am sure. A few days before this the second prisoner called me several times to go to her house and sit down for a time and she had said she would give me a diamond ring. She called me to go in that day. We went upstairs. We went into a large room like a sitting room in which there was a bed. The windows were shut. The foreigner (first prisoner) was there. Had I known he was there I would not have gone upstairs. I was afraid of him. He told me to sit down, which I did. I was very frightened. I went about 8 o'clock; about 9 o'clock he went out to shoot birds, and he told the European woman to shut the door. He was there with me from 8 o'clock to 9. The second prisoner was also there all the time. I know no English. They both spoke in Chinese. I did not understand all the first prisoner's Chinese. The second prisoner speaks Chinese very well. She repeated what he said so that I could understand it. He said, "You stay here, I am going out and will buy gold bangles, clothing and earrings. Stay here and I will bring them. Don't stay here and I won't." I said, "I want to go away," to the second prisoner; she said "What are you afraid of, you wait till he comes back. You are free." Before the first prisoner went away he said "I will get a *pong-pang* (slang term for a Police Inspector) to arrest your mistress." I asked what she was to be arrested for. He added "If she detains you." When he went away the second prisoner went down stairs, locking the door, and only came up stairs on two occasions. While with me the first prisoner patted my shoulder, and kissed my cheek once. He then went and patted the second prisoner and said,—"She is much younger than you, and she is not frightened. Why are you frightened, such a big girl. You need not be afraid of me." He asked me to be his wife. The second prisoner told me to change my name to Yau Hung. She asked me what my name was. I told her. She said, "I will change it to Yau Hung." I asked her why she could or should change my name. She gave me answer, I don't recollect. When going away he told her to lock the door and keep me in till he came back. I heard the door shut downstairs with a bang. I did not go down because I could not have opened the door there. I could not leave the room I was in. I tried several times after a while to open the door, but could not do so. I did not tell either of them I had been ill-treated, I had not been. I do not wish to leave my mistress. I never told him I wanted him to protect me. I never made any complaint to him about being ill-treated. I would not have gone in had the second prisoner not invited me and told me the foreigner was not there. About one o'clock I waited, to go away. The prisoner had not come back. He promised to be back in half an hour when he left. I asked the second prisoner to let me go. She said, "Why do you want to go? You will get beaten again." I said, "I don't think I will be beaten, and if I am it will be you who got me into trouble." She said, "Don't you get me into trouble." When first prisoner came back it was after 5 o'clock. I then asked again to be allowed to leave the house and second prisoner prevented me. First prisoner then went away again for a short time. Before going away he said to the second prisoner, "Don't let her out. Why should you let her out?" The second prisoner then said to me,—"Don't go out." I ate nothing; I was frightened that if I took their rice I would be detained. I did not take it. I was crying during the day. The third prisoner I also saw in the house. He came to me and told me to hide myself as my mistress had sent somebody to look for me. This was about three o'clock. He said the woman had been coming up, and only his mistress prevented her. I refused to hide myself. I said my mistress had seen me; this was a pretence to get away. The second prisoner said it did not matter, I was not to go away.

Cross-examined:—I had lived opposite the prisoners' house since 9th moon last year. I had known the second prisoner some eight or ten days. She beckoned to me from the window, six or ten days before the day I went to the house. I did not know she was a foreigner. She used to dress as a Chinese. I am not frightened here, most of those here are Chinese. The foreigners are friendly. I have been here more than once now. I was frightened when I first went to the Police Station. All the blinds in the windows were shut; all were fastened; I did not see how. The windows looked to Queen's Road. I did not try to open them. The door of the room I was in was open. I went down stairs once. The second prisoner sent me up again. She used no force to me. The door fastening I don't understand. The door was to be opened I believed by turning a handle. I did not get near the door. I did not kick the door. I was sent up-stairs. I was never kissed before. The Chinese have no such custom. He asked me to be his mistress or wife. He said "We English marry at twelve years of age. I have seen Chinese girls with one child at that age." When he asked me to go to the Police Station, he said,—"You must say that your mistress beat me, and that you came to my house to get employment." I did not call out when the woman was there looking for me because I was on the upper floor; they on the lower. I was crying and was very frightened. I was crying when the police came, and was wiping my eyes on my sleeve. I have had no conversation with anybody but the police about this case. While I was in the house no other Chinese girl came to the house that I saw.

By the Court:—When the police came I was alone in the upper room. The second and third prisoners were throwing dice downstairs all day. I saw them when I went downstairs, and they asked me not to tell their master as he would scold.

Mr Francis said that was the case for the prosecution. He asked the Court to commit, the first and second prisoners under Section 48. As much evidence as was ordinarily obtainable in cases of this kind had been submitted, and there was enough to justify a committal. His Worship must be perfectly satisfied from the evidence that there had been an illegal detaining of this girl by the first and second prisoners, and the only question that had to be considered was entirely a question of the intent with which the detention was done. The mistress of the girl, the woman in whose house she had been living as a servant for 7 or 8 years, who brought her here to live with her when she herself came to the family house of her husband, was put in the box and told the Court who and what the girl was. She was not one of those unfortunate girls who were bought and reduced to a life of servitude. She was a member of the family, had resided with these people for years; she came here in the ordinary course of Chinese life. She was found living with a respectable married woman and in a respectable Chinese house. If she had any complaint to make, she had every opportunity of making it, and if she made or had attempted to make any complaint, she had after she went to Bowler's house every encouragement and opportunity to persist in it. No such complaint had ever been made by the girl. The evidence the of Police Constable and the Interpreters distinctly showed that although the girl was repeatedly asked and although the words were almost put into her mouth and the statement made for her by Bowler read over to her and she was requested to verify it, she positively denied that she had ever been beaten, that she had ever been ill-treated or that she had any complaint whatever to make against her mistress. Take next Mr Bowler's action in the matter. He came up at 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening and committed himself to a series of deliberate falsehoods for which there was not a shadow of foundation, in reason or fact. Why should he do this? Why should he bring himself so conspicuously before the police and make this statement which he did and do his best to get the girl to bolster it up, suggest the questions to the Inspector and interrupt the Inspector and the girl and the interpreter and so confuse things altogether that Police Constable 87 really did not seem to have known what was going on? There could be no possible reason for all this reconcileable with any better state of things than his guilt. The second prisoner, without doubt at Bowler's instigation, got this girl into the house on an invitation to come in and sit down. She stated in her original information and again here to-day that the second prisoner assured her that the foreigner was not at home, and she further said that she would not have gone into the house had she known that he was in it. It was very natural that a girl like this, out on her usual errands, might like to go in and sit down and have a chat with another girl whom she believed to be Chinese. It was only when she went upstairs that Bowler was discovered. This about 9 o'clock in the morning. She was detained there till 6 or 7 o'clock at night, when Bowler went and brought the police and tried to pursuade her by threats to lay a complaint against her mistress, which she refused to do, when she got to the Police Station. When Bowler left at 9 o'clock he told the second prisoner not to allow the girl to get out. She was kept in her room all that day. On attempting to get away she was ordered back to her room upstairs. Asking repeatedly both of the first and the second prisoners to be allowed to go home, she is refused, and is told instead that she must tell the police that she has been beaten by her mistress and by that means get away from her and be free. Clearly enough this was detention against the girl's will. The question was with what intent was this detention committed. With regard to the object Bowler had in view in getting this girl into his house the only means they had of judging of it was the girl's own statement. He asked her to sit down; promised her presents of gold bangles and other jewellery, clothes and so on. He asked her to be his mistress or his wife. He did not know if the Chinese language distinguished strictly between the two; the interpreter seemed to say that the word used could be translated either way. The Court had heard what the girl had sworn that Bowler then went on to tell her about; at what an early age Europeans married and the youthful period at which Chinese girls have children. Now all this could have been said with only one intent, which was that charged against him. The Court had also the girl's evidence that he put his hands upon her and patted her and kissed her. He pointed out and explained to her how she could get away from her mistress if she was inclined. The case was clearly, proved he submitted, as one coming under the 48th section. (Read.)

The Magistrate remarking that the section read "by force detain,"

Mr Francis submitted that legally the putting of any restraint whatever upon the girl, the mere exercise of their will, the restraint of their very presence was force. The girl could not get out when she wanted. They could have compelled her by superior strength to remain had she made any determined attempt to get away. He submitted that it was hardly to be expected that such a girl, finding herself amongst foreigners for the first time, would make any such attempt to get away by force. That was a course which would be adopted only by those who had lived in a purer air of liberty than she had: Chinese as a rule did not resort to force in a case of this kind. As to the charge under Section 49 the decision of the question as to the girl's age was in the hands of his Worship. The girl said she was not over 17 Chinese reckoning, which meant that she was under 16 according to the meaning of the English words in the Ordinance. He asked the Court to commit the first and second prisoners under both charges. Against the third prisoner there was no evidence. He asked for his discharge. The essence of the offence against the first and second prisoners was the intent. That was to be proved mainly by the evidence of the girl herself, and that taken with the whole of the other circumstances of the case raised a case against them on which the opinion of a Jury should be taken. If the Jury did not believe of itself, what she said—and he did not see why they should not,—the deliberate falsehoods and palpable misstatements made by Bowler might lead them to see on which side the truth lay. If his Worship committed on the more serious charge he would ask him to refuse any application for bail.

The Magistrate recalled the mistress of the girl and examined her as to what she knew about the girl's age. Nothing was elicited.

Mr Wotton addressed the Court for the prisoners. He was at a loss to know on what evidence Mr Francis relied when he laid so great stress on Mr Bowler's statements being falsehoods. He went into the evidence at some length of the lukong, the Interpreter Sergeant, and the girl herself, pointing out a few contradictions. The evidence in the case was Chinese against Europeans. The Court must believe one and reject the other. If the prisoner was committed, it would be on the evidence of the girl herself, that of the Interpreter who gave his story in such a very unsatisfactory way, and the lukong, who if the girl was to be believed had perjured himself as to her not having been found crying at the house, and contradicted in other particulars by P.C. Smith. What object could the Constable have in trumping up a story and saying the lukong gave it him? Mr Wotton dwelt at some length upon the grave discrepancies between the evidence of Inspector Cradock and the Interpreter, remarking that the Court could not doubt, that nobody could doubt for a moment, which was to be accepted with the utmost confidence. He also laid stress on the passive behaviour of the girl; she made no effort to get away or to attract the attention of the neighbours. His theory of the case was that the girl did make the statement to Bowler which he repeated to Inspr. Cradock. Then finding where it led her and fearing she would have to go back to the Li family, and, in all probability get a sound thrashing into the bargain, she altered her tactics and sacrificed the foreigner rather than let herself suffer or raise the anger of her mistress. She had gone to Bowler's house knowing that, whether rightly or wrongly he did not know, he had the reputation of protecting women, and told her story as he gave it, which was the true version. The lukong and the Interpreter Sergeant, he suggested, had been got at, he did not say bribed, to help her out of her scrape. The European Constable was not such a dunderhead as to forget all that had been said in his hearing and be reduced to inventing a new story for himself. The girl, he contended, had been ill-treated, he did not know to what extent, and, finding where her complaint was likely to land her, backed out of it by trumping up this charge. Mr Wotton concluded by asking the Court to dismiss the case, or if the Court did not feel justified in that, to commit it to the Supreme Court. The third prisoner would, of course, be discharged.

The Magistrate said he could not commit either of the first two prisoners under Section 49; the girl had not been proved to be under 16 years of age.

Mr Francis said the mother's evidence could be obtained by the trial.

The Magistrate said he could not commit them, on the evidence before him, under that section. As to the respective values of European and Chinese witnesses, in ordinary cases he would give the preference to the evidence of Europeans, but in a case like this, where the subject matter of the evidence was certain conversations which took place in Chinese, he certainly looked to the evidence of the Chinese as the best. He laid great weight on the evidence of the Lukong 385, who, he thought, gave his evidence in a most remarkably straightforward manner. He saw no reason to doubt his statement whatever. The fact of Bowler going of his own accord to the Station might rebut the presumptive evidence of evil intention, but at the same time while the girl was in his house at 9 o'clock in the morning it was not till between 6 and 7 o'clock that he went to the Station, and that was some hours after the woman sent by the mistress of the girl to enquire for her had been to his house. There was evidence to go before a Jury. He could not take the responsibility of dismissing the case. First and second prisoners were committed under Section 48; third prisoner discharged.

Mr Wotton applied for a reduction of the bail. He pleaded the case was not much after all. The assault sworn to was not serious. The intent alleged had very little evidence to support it, and His Worship must be anything but confident that a jury would commit. He was entitled to say that were the bail fixed at the enormous amount named before, it would not be forthcoming.

Mr Francis said with regard to the first prisoner that he now stood committed on a charge under which if convicted he might be sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. He asked that bail be not accepted for him. For second prisoner he would not object to bail being fixed.

Mr Wotton ridiculed the idea of a man getting 14 years' penal servitude for kissing a girl.

The Magistrate said the prisoner was not committed for and was not charged with kissing a girl but for something very different and much more serious.

Mr Francis made a similar remark.

Mr Wotton pressed his application for the reduction of the bail. There was no possible chance of the prisoner getting 14 years' imprisonment even if convicted. The evidence was very ricketty.

Bail was fixed, for the first prisoner, two sureties in $500 each; for the second two sureties in $250 each. Third prisoner was discharged.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

The C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Hankwang*, which arrived on Saturday from Shan-hai Kuan, brought down 680 soldiers belonging to the contingent conveyed there last autumn from Shansi and Honan. These men will shortly proceed to their homes viâ Hankow. Nine hundred more arrived from the same place yesterday (24th) by the *Chihtung*.

At the Mixed Court yesterday (25th), before W. R. Carles, Esq., British Assessor, and the Chinese Magistrate Chên, two men and a woman were charged with kidnapping a girl about fifteen years of age. It appeared that the girl had been taken away from a house in Hongkew, her mouth being stuffed with cotton to prevent her from raising an alarm. She was taken to Sinza, where she was placed in charge of the female prisoner, who threatened to put chains on her and to burn her with hot irons if she gave any trouble. The girl's father suspected one of the men who had carried her off, and after watching him for about a week, discovered where his daughter was. The men were each sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to receive 100 blows. The woman was ordered to be detained in custody pending the arrest of her husband, who is also concerned in the affair, and has absconded.

The C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Hueshin* arrived at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday (23rd April), 54 days from Shanghai. She called at most of the ports *en route*, and made a rather long stay at some of them.

We hear, from a reliable source that H. I. M. the Emperor of China is ill of either the measles or small-pox, though we are without information as to the degree of his sickness. One Empress Regent is dead, the other is not expected to live long; four of the most powerful statesmen and warriors are at the capital at this juncture; and what course events may take is grave matter of conjecture. His Excellency the Viceroy of Chihli will meet the Grand Secretary Tso Tsung-t'ang for the first time since 1864, and as they are supposed to hold similar views with regard to the railway question, important results may follow. We have been given to understand that they are in no sense either political rivals or personal enemies, although there is some foundation for the belief that the circumstance of the successful General of the North West having attained a somewhat higher rank may not be altogether agreeable to his old companion-in-arms.

A general meeting of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the rooms in Yuen-ming-yuen Road last evening (28th). Mr G. J. Morrison, the President of the Society, occupied the chair. There was a good attendance. Reports were presented from the Secretary of the Society and from the Curator of the Museum, and several proposals for membership were handed in. Mr Hosie read the first part of a paper by Mr Parker, of H. M.'s Consular service at Chunking, on the "Rapids of the Upper Yangtszu," that portion of it being the least technical and of more interest to the general public than the others. Mr Slevogt drew the attention of the meeting to two recent additions to the Library of the Society. Votes of thanks to the author and reader of Mr Parker's paper were passed.

Captain Petersen, of the steamer *Hochung*, which was sunk on the night of the 17th inst. off Ockseu, by H.M.S. *Lapwing*, arrived here yesterday (27th) with his officers and crew, by the s.s. *Hardwick*.

We hear that the U.S. corvette *Ashuelot* is likely to leave on Saturday for Japan, and that the U.S.S. *Monocacy* is expected to follow her on the arrival here of the *Swatara*, now on her way to this port.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Cricket Club was held last evening (28th) at the Shanghai Club, under the Chairmanship of Mr H. R. Hearn, the President of the Club. There was a fairly good attendance of members. The financial statement for the past year showed that the receipts had been $1,613.16, which left a debit balance of $52.13. Still the season was considered to have been a most satisfactory one, and the accounts were unanimously passed. Mr H. R. Hearn was re-elected President, and Messrs W. H. Tottie, W. C. Ward, J. L. Scott, R. D. Starkey, A. Anderson and F. Anderson were elected, by ballot, as the Committee for the ensuing year.

The C. N. Co.'s steamer *Pekin*, which arrived yesterday (29th) from Hankow, reports that the water-mark there on the 25th instant was 19 feet 6 inches.

The British barque *Earl of Elgin*, Captain Morrison, which arrived here on the 3rd of February from Singapore, has changed ownership, Mr C. L. Simpson, of the firm of Messrs S. C. Farnham & Co., being her purchaser.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Anadyr*, which passed Gutzlaff on the morning of the 29th ult., left Hongkong at five o'clock on Sunday evening, and experienced dense fog during the whole journey up, the sun not being seen by those on board till yesterday (29th). For many hours in succession on different occasions the steamer proceeded at reduced speed, and no stars, lights or land were seen until Video was sighted about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, when the fog lifted for a short time, at a distance of about six miles. About a quarter past seven yesterday morning (29th) a junk was suddenly seen lying at anchor almost ahead; the steamer's course was altered to clear it and nearly did so, but the fore-mast of the junk caught in one of the ropes, and fell on the head of a Lascar who was looking over the side, killing him instantly. The steamer was stopped, and the chief officer was sent in a boat to enquire as to the safety of the junk. He found that the loss of the mast and the carrying away of some of the woodwork forward were the only injuries she had sustained, and that no one on board had been hurt.

(Courier.)

It is officially announced that during Mr J. E. Reding's temporary absence, Mr J. W. Paderin, of H. I. Russian Majesty's Legation at Peking, will take charge of the Russian Consulate at Shanghai.

A large junk drifted with the tide this morning (28th) athwart H.M.S. *Mosquito* and carried away some of the head-gear of the latter, including her jibboom.

The United States Flagship *Richmond* left for Japan at 11 o'clock this morning (28th). As she steamed down the river her band mustered on the quarterdeck and played national airs, while the various vessels dipped their flags. We learn that the *Richmond* is to be docked in Japan for repairs to her propeller. After the repairs have been effected, she will proceed to Panama, or to one of the United States ports, where she will receive a new crew, with the exception of about 50 men, who wish to rejoin her again, so that she may be expected back in Eastern waters by the end of the present year. By an omission of certain words last night, we were made to state that the *Richmond* would not return. It should have been the greater portion of the present crew would not return.

Mr E. G. Vouillimont, Manager of the French Bank, leaves for France on the 4th May by the *Takasago Maru*. Mr J. E. Reding leaves for Europe by the same steamer.

The French cruiser *Champlain*, Commander Dubrot, arrived here this morning (29th) from Nagasaki, which port she left on the 25th instant.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, *May* 4.

OPIUM—	New Patna, cash,...	$587½
,,	Old ,, cash,...	—
,,	New Benares, cash,...	582½
,,	Old ,, cash,...	—
,,	New Malwa, credit,...	680
	Allowance, Taels......	44
,,	Old Malwa, credit,...	720
	Allowance, Taels......	32

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ...	3/8⅝
,, Demand, ...	3/8¾
,, 30 days' sight, ...	3/8⅞
,, 4 months' sight, ...	3/9¼
Credits, ,, ,, ...	3/9½
Documentary, 4 months' sight,	3/9⅝
India, Wire, ...	225
,, demand, ...	225½
Shanghai, demand, ...	72¾
,, 30 days' sight, private	73½
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine	$27.60
Sovereigns, ...	$5.38

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 94 % prem.
Union Ins. Soc. of C'ton, $1,650 p. sh.
China Traders' Ins. Co., $1,650 p. sh. sales.
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,100 per share.
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 755 p. sh.
Chinese Ins. Co., $305 per share.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., $1,060 per share, sales.
China Fire Ins. Co., $330 per sh., sales.
H.K. & W. Dock, 45 % prem.
H. C. M. S.-boat Co., $28 prem., sales.
S'hai Steam Nav., Tls. 3 per s. nominal.
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 160 p. share.
Hongkong Gas Co., $82 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Co., $78 per share.
China Sugar Ref. Co., $193 p. share.
Do. Debentures, 3 % prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, ,,
H.K. Ice Co.'s shares, $125 per share.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, *May* 4.

BAROMETER—	9 A.M....	...	30.050
Do.	1 P.M....	...	30.016
Do.	4 P.M....	...	29.984
THERMOMETER—	9 A.M....	...	82
Do.	1 P.M....	...	83
Do.	4 P.M....	...	83
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.		77
Do. Do.	1 P.M.		77
Do. Do.	4 P.M.		78
Do. Maximum	...	...	83
Do. Minimum over night			78

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, *or Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at $6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly *in advance*.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising *Review*. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The articles on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and Japan, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from Chinese residents in Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

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THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

WE have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum,—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ...10 cts. | Hour, ...20 cts.
Three hours,..50 cts. | Six hours,.....70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.

Four Coolies,	$1.00
Three Coolies,	0.85
Two Coolies,	0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies,	$1.50
Three Coolies,	1.20
Two Coolies,	1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT.)
Single Trip.

Four Coolies,	$0.60
Three Coolies,	0.50
Two Coolies,	0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum.)

Four Coolies,	$1.00
Three Coolies,	0.85
Two Coolies,	0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than *three* hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (12 hours) { Peak,.........$0.75 each Coolie. Gap,..........$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour,	10 cents.
Half day,	35 cents.
Day,	50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day,	$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load,	2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day,	2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load,	1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, per Day,	1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, per Load,	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day,	50

Sampans,

or Pullaway Boats, per Day,	$1.00
" One Hour,	20
" Half-an-Hour,	10

After 6 P.M.,..................10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day,	35 cents.
Half Day,	20 "
Three Hours,	12 "
One Hour,	5 "
Half Hour,	3 "

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in *cents*, and are, for Letters, *per half ounce*, for Books and Patterns, *per two ounces*.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except bonâ fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT *in the Union*.—The chief countries *not* in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters,	10 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	3 cents each.
Registration,	10 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers,	2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	10
Registration,	None.
Newspapers,	2*
Books & Patterns,	5*

West Indies (Non Union)†, Bolivia‡, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay¶.

Letters,	30
Registration,	None.
Newspapers,	5
Books & Patterns,	5

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, *via Torres Straits*, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; *Via Galle*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, *via Aden*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra-charge is made on delivery.
† There is Registration to *British* W. India Islands, 10 cents.
‡ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.
¶ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

	Letters per ½ oz.	Registration.	Post Cards each.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns per 2 oz.	Parcels, per lb. including Registry.
	cents.	cents.	cent.	cents.	cents.	cents.
Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,............	2	10	1	2	2	20
Between any other two of the following (through a British office) viz.: Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan (d), Siam direct (e), Cochin China (f), Tonquin (f), and the Philippines (f)..........	5					

(d) Parcels at Book Rates, registry optional.
(e) Via Singapore, 10 cents.
(f) No Parcel Post.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable articles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates, Registry being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post to Europe, &c.*, which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of $10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred, whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and *vice versa*.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in *time*, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or $50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day† and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2	18 cents.
" £5	36 "
" £7	54 "
" £10	72 "

Local and Intercolonial Orders.

Up to $25 or £5	25 cents.
" $50 or £10	50 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.
† A dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloong shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between such shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	2 b	Hairtlough	Brit. str.	785	May 3	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Afghan	2 b	Rowley	Brit. str.	1439	May 2	Birley & Co.	Amoy, &c.	To-morrow
Albay	5 b	Lightwood	Brit. str.	366	May 3	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Bowen	4 c	Darke	Brit. str.	844	May 2	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	....	Ab'deen Dock
Butnan	...	Tremoya	Span. str.	860	Mar. 21	Russell & Co.	S'pore and Penang	To-morrow
Carisbrooke	3 c	Wharton	Brit. str.	960	May 4	Sun Hin Chan		
Charlton	4 c	Erskine	Brit. str.	786	May 1	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Y'hama & San F'cisco	16th inst.
City of Peking	5 c	Berry	Amer. str.	5079	May 2	P. M. S. S. Co.	Hoihow, &c.	
Conquest	5 b	Hamlin	Brit. str.	318	May 4	Chun Hang	Bangkok	10th, daylight
Danube	2 b	Clanchy	Brit. str.	561	May 3	Yuen Fat Hong	....	Tug Plying
Fame	6 b	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	......	H.K. & W'poa Dock Co.		
Gleneagles	8 c	Gould	Brit. str.	1839	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	
Glenlyon	5 b	Donaldson	Brit. str.	1873	May 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hoihow and Pakhoi	at daylight
Greyhound	5 b	Scott	Brit. str.	226	May 2	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Manila	
Java	4 c	Ridder	Dutch str.	1037	April 23	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Hoihow, &c.	at daylight
Kang-chi	4 b	Marsden	Chi. str.	688	May 1	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Naples	2 c	White	Brit. str.	1475	April 2[illegible]	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	
Ningpo	4 c	Bass	Brit. str.	761	May 4	Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	
Oxfordshire	3 c	Jones	Brit. str.	998	April 30	Russell & Co.	Marseilles, &c.	To-morrow
Oxus	5 c	Rapatel	Fch. str.	3770	May 4	Messageries Maritimes		
Penedo	4 b	Cain	Brit. str.	612	May 3	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Saigon	8th, daylight
Pernambuco	2 b	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	April 4	Melchers & Co.	Saigon	
Quinta	2 c	Thomsen	Ger. str.	874	May 1	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Sea Gull	7 b	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Nov. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Tanais	5 c	Reynier	Fch. str.	1500	May 1	Messageries Maritimes	S'pore and Penang	
Vortigern	2 b	Alexander	Brit. str.	876	April 24	Hing Kee & Co.	Touron	at daylight
Yottung	2 b	Goggin	Brit. str.	286	April 29	Kwok Acheong & Sons		
Sailing Vessels								
Charon Wattana	2 b	Ulrich	Siam. sh.	565	April 14	Chinese		
Citadel	4 c	Stewart	Brit. 3m.sc.	245	April 21	Lee Hee Lee		
Corea	4 c	Irvin	Brit. bqe.	581	Mar. 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Cuba	3 c	Tabell	Brit. bqe.	320	April 19	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Whampoa	
Dagmar	3 c	Poulsen	Dan. bg.	222	April 27	Chinese		
Faugh Balaugh	4 c	Rüte	Ger. 3m sc.	240	May 1	Carlowitz & Co.		
Francisca	2 c	Brick	Ger. bqe.	368	May 1	Siemssen & Co.		
H. A. Litchfield	8 c	Lanpher	Amer. bqe.	638	April 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hermann	4 c	Œstermann	Ger. bqe.	923	Mar. 1	Vogel & Co.	London	
Haydn Brown	7 c	Tavener	Amer. bqe.	862	April 22	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Malvina	4 k	Kluye	Ger. bqe.	480	April 30	Chinese		
Marie	3 c	Tomaschewsky	Ger. bqe.	430	April 11	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	New York	
Minnie Carvill	4 c	Clark	Brit. bqe.	584	April 12	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	San Francisco	
N. Boynton	3 c	Nason	Amer. bqe.	1065	April 8	Vogel & Co.	Portland	
P. J. Carleton	4 c	Amsburg	Amer. bqe.	986	Mar. 25	Captain	Portland (Oregon)	
Ribaton	7 h	Tucker	Brit. bqe.	897	April 23	Captain		
Spartan	8 c	Vincent	Amer. sch.	81	Feb. 6	W. H. Ray		
Taunton	7 c	Harney	Brit. sh.	687	April 28	Siemssen & Co.		
WHAMPOA								
Esperance		Normant	Fch. bqe.	272	April 26	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Glenfruin		Hogg	Brit. str.	1935	April 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore and Penang	
Patroclus		White	Brit. str.	1650	May 4	Butterfield & Swire	Tientsin	
Victory		Whiting	Brit. bg.	255	April 28	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
CANTON								
Ash		Lucock	Brit. str.	919	April 30	Wieler & Co.		
Beuledi		Ross	Brit. str.	1000	May 3	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Hesperia		Petersen	Ger. str.	1186	April 26	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Flying Fish	6 h	British	sloop	960	4	120	April 28	R. F. Hoskyn
Freya	6 c	German	corvette	2000	8	2400	May 2	Paul Kupfer
Iltis	K. D.	German	gunboat	480	4	420	April 26	Com. Klausa
Kestrel	7 h	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	Mar. 24	....
Lapwing	K. D.	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	April 26	W. G. Scott
Ling Fêng	6 h	Chinese	revenue cruiser	354	2	80	Sept. 22	J. Farrow
Magpie	6 c	British	gun vessel	874	3	160	Mar. 4	R. H. Napier
Meeanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	......		
Sheldrake	7 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	April 27	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridger
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	......		Commodore Cuming
Wivern	7 c	British	turret-ship.	......	4	350	June 2	....

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons	Captain	Owners.
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	....	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiang-ping	860	Holmes	C. M. S. S. Co.
Powan	1890	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Spark	140	Lefavour	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	McDougall	K. Acheong & Sons

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	Lin Kuo-ch'ang
Chen-to	221	7	70	J. Stewart
Chien-jui	80	3	17	A. Getley
Ching-tsing	180	6	60	F. Bessard
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti hu
Hai tung-hung	120	...	......	Leung Yiu-ting
Hua-shan	24	2	7	H. J. Faunch
Li-shê	80	3	20	G. Rome
Peng-chou-hai	562	4	125	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping-tye
Shen-chi	200	5	50	D. Reid
Sui-tsing	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Tching-po	100	3	40	Ching
Tsing-po	180	6	60	A. Garceau
Yi-hu	20	2	8	M. Johnson
Yü-min	24	3	7	J. Yeats

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

April 30, 1881.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Cleveland	British
Fei Yuen	American
H. C. Orsted	Danish
Hanyang	British
Hardwick	British
Kiang-kwan	Chinese
Kiang-yung	Chinese
*Ixus	French
Pautah	Chinese
Shanghai	British
Sin Nanzing	British
Viceroy	British
Wha-on	British
Wuhu	British
Zambesi	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Batavia	British barque
Earl of Elgin	for Port Townsend
Emma	German barque
Hedvig	British barque
Leeyih	British barque
Marina	British barque
Nouveau Mondelli	British barque
Oakland	American ship for Chefoo
Papa	British brig
Rio Grande	British schooner
Rosebud	

MEN-OF-WAR.

Ashuelot	U. S. corvette
Champlain	French corvette
Monocacy	U. S. corvette
Mosquito	H. M. gunboat
Wolf	German gunboat

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

Printed and published by GEO. MURRAY BAIN, at the *China Mail* Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.